The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....	21st & 4th.
„ Kurrachee ...		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Linga	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas.	
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Muscat	
„ Linga		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee ...	
Arrive Bussorah ...		Arrive Bombay ...	

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaap, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOLL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Bombay.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 19th and 2nd.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but, when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam ...	19
„ Cannanore ...	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry ...	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry ...		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore ...	1
„ Vizagapatam ...	30	„ Mangalore.....	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150, H. P., Commander J. Matthews, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 26th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 25th „

THE above A 1 Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck. ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No, 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

NOTICE

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

R. FELL AND SON, AUCTION SALE —VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE KIRKEE ROAD.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Auction at their Rooms in East Street (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th proxime, that very desirable property known as "Riverside," on the Kirkee Road, built by the late Mr. E. L. Howard, purchased and improved by Mr. M. H. Scott, and at present occupied by Capt. T. N. Holberton, R. A. The house is large and commodious, the stabling and out-buildings of a very superior description, and the compound reaches from the frontage to the Banks of the Moota River. The House is furnished. The house and Furniture will be sold together. A list of the Furniture can be seen at our Rooms.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

Property on view from 24th instant.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 17th February, 1868.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb....	...	1s, 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb. ...	...	1s. 3d. 1s 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb.	...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for superior Book-work	...	3s., 4s.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb.	...	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine	...	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb....	...	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine, per lb.	...	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 5s., 8s ,12s.
Varnish, per gallon ...	...	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher, and Co., having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
[Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 0 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Company at Marseilles de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. BASIANET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
	Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

ARE COMING.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosecn Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERAS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAM-PART ROW.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, respectively Parsee Inhabitants, lately trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the above Estate have filed with the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court the half-yearly accounts of the Liquidators of the said Estate made up to the 31st day of December last, and also a supplemental account made up to the 27th day of February, instant, and that JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE, one of the Trustees of the said Estate, about to depart for Europe, will, on the 14th day of March next, apply to one of the Judges of this Honourable Court for his discharge from the office of such Trustee.—Dated this 29th day of February 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMASON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.
And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

22, Rampart Row, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED). NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from 3RD to 16TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 28th February 1868.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Second and final Distribution of the Assets of the above Corporation at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per share will be paid at the office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on production of share certificates from 14th instant, till 15th March next from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

12th February, 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of TWO ANNAS in the RUPEE on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, is now payable at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 14 Apollo Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
N. ARDASEER, } Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd March 1868.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the abovenamed Insolvent's Estate are hereby required to send in their said Claims, verified by Affidavit, to the Official Assignee; and all Debtors to the said Insolvent Estate are required to pay the amounts due by them to the said Estate into the hands of the Official Assignee.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1868.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of the Members, Subscribers, and Supporters of the Bombay Association, will be held at the Residence of the Hon'ble MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Girgaum, at 5 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 5th instant; when the Memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, prepared by the Managing Committee on behalf of the Members of the Association and the Native Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, for affording facilities for the admission of the Natives of India into the Covenanted Civil and Medical Services of India will be submitted for adoption.

All Native Gentlemen, interested in the elevation and welfare of the Natives, are invited to attend.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary, Bombay Association.

Bombay, Association's Office, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, 1st March 1868.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES SIX and ANNAS EIGHT per SHARE, will be made to SHAREHOLDERS entitled to receive the same at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th March respectively, and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS during March and April, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The Receipts for Shares issued in exchange for Certificates must be produced on application.

Shareholders entitled to participate in the first distribution of Rs. 12 per Share who have not yet applied for the same are requested to do so forthwith.

P. E. BENDIR,
DAMODER HEERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th February 1868.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
No. 2½, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have just landed, ex Steamers *Baroda* and *Mula*, very large consignments of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Leather of all kinds, required for manufacturing the same:—

Gentlemen's

French Glove Kid and Patent Leather Dress Boots.	
Morocco	Walking do.
Calf	do. do.
Buckskin	do. do.
Brown Leather	do. do.
White Canvas	do. do.
Brown Leather, Napoleon Riding	do.
Do. do. Shooting Boots (to Lace with Hooks).	
Calf Shoes (to Lace and E. Sides).	
Kid do.	
Morocco do.	
Buckskin do.	
Brown Leather do.	
White Canvas do.	

SLIPPERS AND GAITERS.

Ladies'

White Kid Boots.
Do. Satin do.
Black Kid Hessian do. (plain).
Do. do. do. (Imitation Lacing).
Patent Leather Sersation Boots.
Bronze do.
Brown Leather Walking do.
Black and Colored Cashmere House, do.
Glove Kid Slippers.
Bronze do. do.
Morocco do. do. (in colors).

Youths'

Kid and Patent Goloch Boots.
Calfskin do. (to Lace & Elastic sides.)
Brown Leather. do.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Calf do.

Misses'

Black Kid Hessian Boots. (E. Sides)
do. do. do. (to Lace)
do. do. do. (to Button)
do. do. plain do.

Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Coat Cases, Hat and Collar Boxes, Hand Bags of sizes in Enamelled and Brown Hide, Riding, Hunting, and Carriage Whips (Solid Silver and plated Mountings) Writing Desks of sizes, Solid Leather Portfolios, Rug and Baggage Straps, Sponges, Carriage Rugs, Kid Reviver, Harness Composition and Liquid.

Leather.—Patent Calfskins, French Glove Kid, English Kid, Moroccos, French and English Calfskins, Memel Calf, Seal Memel, white and yellow Buckskins, Enamelled Hides, Roans in various colors, English and Foreign Butts, and all other material required in manufacturing Boots and Shoes.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lacks on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent, payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

Form of Mortgage.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500, with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo, inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired, be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shillings per rupee.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A quantity of TEAK SCANTLINGS, ex. *Golden Eagle*, from Maulmain, will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Tank Bunder, on SATURDAY the 7th instant, on account of Marchese Ally, the first purchaser.

Bombay, 3rd March 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. KIRRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. de QUADROS as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent to Mr. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Cambell, Mitchell & Co.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Hebby Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kesowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newestshape and latest fashions.

BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
„ Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,

and 8, OLD COURT HO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a great demand for Mazagons, which rose from 550 to 575; they declined from 565, and closed at 580. Elphinstones at 555; New Do. at 70; New Bank of Bombay at 2½ premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend last.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	500	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,850 pr share
1,050,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	375 pm.
1,000,000	500	150	....	Bombay Com. Bank	160 per share
1,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,500,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
720,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	32 p ct prem
1,100,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Bk	16½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	200	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	150	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	68½ p. sha

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	3,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co.	3,250 per share
240,000	2,500	2,500	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	600 per share
200,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,625 per share
100,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	160 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	7,500	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	600 per share
1,040,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	555 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....		70 sh
1,000,000	10,000	4,160	....	Frere Land Co.	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	3,000	1,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	575 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Port Canning	305 per share
2,100,000	2,000	2,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	950 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10½d to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. Do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 10½d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100.
Do.	20 days' sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days' sight	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities				6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills				8 do.
Four per cent. Gov't	1853-56			91
" " "	1842-43			
" " "	1854-55			
" " "	1856-57			106½
Five per cent. Gov't's Rs. Loan				105
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55			111½
Five and a half per cent.				111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan				

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 975
Ounce	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 225
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 'Fine English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1868.

Oomrawuttee	Old		150 to 155 per candy.
Akote			
Broach			145 to 150
Barsee			
Dhollera			160 to 165
Bhowringgur			
Broach			165 to 167
Veeravul			130 to 135
Vingorla			130 to 132
Compta			160 to 162
Dharwar Sawginned			170 to 172
Oomrawuttee	New		172 to 180
Akote			
Broach			195 to 205
Dhollera			
Bhowringgur			190 to 195

Ready Sales... ... ... 850 Candies.
For delivery ... ...3,675 "
Market dull.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 31st December 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
HONGKONG.		CONCAN BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	3,67,950	Gold	47,380
GUZERAT BRITISH.		" Coin	1,540
Rupees	90,600	Sovereigns	1,0 0
		Rupees	1,02,000
Total Gold Rs.	3,67,950	GUZERAT BRITISH.	
" Silver "	90,600	Gold	1,500
Total for the week Rs.	4,58,550	Silver	4,500
		ADEN.	
Previously Imported in the year 1867	7,80,04,778	Silver Coin	1,000
		RED SEA.	
Total from 1st Jany. to 31st Dec. 1867	7,84,63,328	Silver Coin	56,200
Ditto same period 1866	16,97,68,767	GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
		Silver Coin	2,300
Decrease	9,73,05,439	MALABAR BRITISH.	
		Gold Bullion	1,600
		Rupees	17,000
		Total Gold Rs.	53,020
		" Silver "	2,39,200
		Total for the week Rs.	2,92,220
		Previously Exported in the year 1867	2,74,41,800
		Total from 1st Jany. to 31st Dec. 186	2,77,34,020
		Ditto same period 1866	4,54,00,605
		Decrease	1,76,76,585

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, FEB. 27.

The business reported in Government Securities is altogether trifling, the quotations are nominal. About Rs. 8,000 of 4 per cents sold at Rs. 8-8 discount, and a larger amount at something lower. Sales of 5 per cents. were made [at Rs. 7-6 and 7-8 premium.

A good number of National Bank shares sold at Rs. 120 each and a few at Rs. 130.

A transaction in Allahabad Bank shares took place, in the country, at Rs. 100 per share, inclusive of dividend.

At the meeting of shareholders in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co., the Directors' report was adopted, and accounts passed; a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, on the half-year, was declared, being at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, and the Directors and Auditors were re-elected.

Some Port Canning Land Investment, & Co's shares sold at Rs. 390, the call being paid up.

Dehra Dhoon Tea Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 13 and 14.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4

Burnett, Assistant Surgeon, 77th Regiment, to join, from Poona.
Bell, Colonel R. E., to join, from Poona.
Astley, Capt., Chief Inspector of Musketry, to join, from Aden

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Supple, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
" Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route		£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
" Mauritius	No business.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 4	Peruvian (s)	Salmon	Annesley Bay, Feb. 14
	Lord Palmerston	Pernie	Annesley Bay, Feb. 14
	Bengal (s)	King	Annesley Bay, Feb. 17
	Oriflamme	Dougall	Annesley Bay, Feb. 16
	Marmion	Marwin	Sunderland, Sep. 24

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 4	W. P. Gladstone	Moore	Colombo.
	Africana	Salis	Liverpool.
	Roodie	Davis	Liverpool.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per Marmion—Mrs. Johnston.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Western Empire*, Rogers, bound to Annesley Bay, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Brig *Lutchmy Persad*, to Malabar Coast and Cochin, began to load yesterday.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS

Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition... Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In consequence of the new Weekly Mail arrangements

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

will henceforth be published every FRIDAY afternoon, instead of fortnightly as hitherto.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Postage, per annum ..... Rs. 6 8

SALE OF WINE, THIS DAY, without reserve—

4 Dozen Sautern, 66 Doz. Sherry,
15 " Madeira, 15 " Busby's Brandy,
2 " Port. 10 " Heidsick's Champagne.

G. B. GLADDING.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION)—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, amounting to Rs. 275 per SHARE, will be payable at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents for the Liquidators, on and after the 5th March.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E., Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates. Surat, 1st March 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Tudor Co.'s Ice House, by MAHOMED ESSACK ALLANA MOOSA & Co., best AMERICAN APPLES, at Rs. 2 per dozen, large: Rs. 1-8 per dozen, small.

Bombay, 4th March 1868.

FIFTEEN RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, on TUESDAY last, a black and tan TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "LYON." Apply to BRYAN M. KING, Messrs. GEO. S. KING & Co.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS' ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of (5) FIVE PER CENT. is payable to Creditors on this Estate, whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE, Manager to the Trustees.

22, Church Street, 4th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, will receive VERBAL TENDERS, on WEDNESDAY the 11th March 1868, at 2 P. M. precisely, at his Office in the Pendalls, Esplanade, for the EXECUTION of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to MILITARY and CIVIL BUILDINGS for the ensuing year, commencing from the 1st April 1868 up to the 31st March 1869.

H. DOVETON, Lieutenant R. E., Offg. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences. Public Works Department, Bombay, 3rd March 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING, to receive the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the BOARD, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, (immediately behind the Jamsetjee Hospital), on FRIDAY next, 6th March 1868, at 8 P. M., the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs in the Chair.

The attendance of all persons interested in the cause of Education is particularly requested.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd March 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/4 per Rupee.
" 4 do. 1/11 1/8 do.
" 3 do. 1/11 1/16 do.
" 2 do. 1/11 do.
" 1 do. 1/10 15/16 do.
" Demand 1/10 7/8 do.
On Provincial Towns in England, } 1/10 13/16 do.
" Scotland, On Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company Bank.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 4th March 1868.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GONE TO ENGLAND.—A complete DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of 2 large Lanterns complete, with about 4 dozen Slides and Chromotropes and Microscopic Lenses, for exhibiting insects, &c. &c. &c. The Lanterns give a clear picture 12 feet in diameter.

A powerful HAND ORGAN, with 3 barrels, playing 27 of the newest tunes.

*** An Organ of this kind is seldom to be seen in India.

A beautiful MUSICAL BOX, playing 10 tunes, with Bell Accompaniment.

The above to be sold together, or separate, great bargains. Apply to

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions:—

(1.) That the Frere Land and Reclamation Co. (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

(2.) That Messrs Calliandass Mohunddass and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidators without remuneration beyond the usual fees allowed to Directors for Meetings.

(3.) That the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the lands, houses, and other immoveable property, furniture and implements, and 45 shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited, belonging to the said Frere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited, to the Frere Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale seven thousand five hundred fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each in such last mentioned Company.

Also an Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed, viz, That the Liquidators have power to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd March 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATION.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Foot on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona he Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Lutnaghery, Gogorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300 miles.	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
" 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
" 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 0

THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY.—From 7 A.M. to Noon—Admission by Season Ticket; or on payment of Re. 1.

THIS, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, from 3 to 6-30 P M.—For NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Rs. 2; Children half price.

FRIDAY.—The Exhibition is open from 7 A. M. to 12 (Noon). Admission Re. 1; Children half price; or by Season Ticket.

FRIDAY.—From 3 to 7 P. M. Admission by Season Ticket; or on payment at the door of Rs. 2.

J. GRIFFITHS, Honorary Secretary.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

We learn that our remarks regarding the extravagant folly of removing in the shape of the barbarous cheddur to foreign parts, and for foreign purposes, away from the dominions of the Guicowar, so much wealth extracted and wrung out of his subjects (as in the first instance it is) were amply justified by facts. Although the Guicowar is in such a state of indebtedness that he is unable to meet the claims for wages of his personal establishment, amounting to about five lacs for the last ten months, he nevertheless contemplates an expenditure of fifty lacs on the approaching marriage of his daughter, and with that object he has applied to the Baroda bankers for a loan to the amount of eighty lacs on the security of his revenues. There being, however, already an existing debt to the bankers, overdue for the past two years, of one crore and twenty lacs, also secured by the revenues of the country, and the Guicowar having forgotten to make over to the bankers such pledged revenues, the bankers naturally feel some reluctance, in risking their monies on the faith of assurances not likely to be faithfully performed. The Guicowar is also in the habit of expending in charity on Mahomedan faqueers and beggars (swarms of whom infest the city of Baroda) about 25 lacs annually, the funds for which are provided as well from the revenues of the state, as also from grants and allowances to Hindoo temples and charitable institutions of ancient date, which grants and allowances are stopped or withdrawn for the purpose.

If the ignorant and unphilosophic class of people, who are always turning up their noses at the sins of the Hindus, would bestow a little more attention on the *Home News* and other English periodicals, their insular prejudice would become more charitable, by observing the same prevalence of folly and vice in other countries blessed with a more ancient liberty and a purer faith. Every Englishman throughout the world, not even excepting Bombay at the present moment, must have been deeply grieved by the admissions of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, regarding the manner in which fraudulent bankruptcy has now become an incident of trade. So common is this practice in the greatest shipping town in England, that it is even considered respectable: at any rate, the man of straw, who in a vain attempt to make a fortune cheats every one who will trust him, is still accounted an acceptable member of society. No ostracism awaits him, nobody cuts him, and everything is considered as fair in mercantile matters as in love or war. The sex which is usually supposed to lead men into scrapes is now used to help them out of them by means of postnuptial settlements. It seems that when a rascal intends to do a more than usually dishonest thing, he transfers all his property to his wife, thus putting it beyond the power of his creditors. Whether public opinion at home is sufficiently strong and virtuous to produce any beneficial change in the Bankruptcy Law is yet to be seen. Greed appears to be stronger than morals. Most people remember the wrath and excitement which arose at the time when the *Lancet* exposed the tricks of adulteration, which abounded in every trade dealing with articles of food. Yet either from perverse taste or from a sneaking desire in the majority of the middle class to have an outlet in fraud, if perchance honesty failed them, no change has taken place for the better. Here in India, a butler gets severe chastisement if he is caught watering the milk: while the dairymen round about London mix chalk, stale porter, and cattle's brains with that most useful fluid. We growl, not without reason, at the system, which allows cheating to go on in every village where the standard of weights and measures is different to that of the neighbouring villages: yet most of us know that an English reel of cotton or silk thread seldom contains the number of yards marked on the top. Every patentee has to defend himself from pirates: nearly every tradesman has to warn the public against being imposed upon by forged labels. If we turn from the effects of avarice and greed to the other passions which make the world miserable, we see the same sad features. Neither domestic jealousy nor caste motives in this country have produced such crime, and misery, and dismay, as the Trades' Unions in Sheffield. The existence of secret but organized societies for the purpose of enforcing mere theories by means of assassination, would hardly have been credited without the searching investigations which have taken place. The comic and satirical periodicals of the metropolis are full of allusions to a system of concubinage, which, if yet unrecognized in polite society, is not publicly discountenanced. If we cross the Channel, and penetrate the customs of the gay city of Paris, we see a state of morality which reminds us of the worst days of the Empire or the Regency. M. Pelletan, formerly editor of the *Journal de Dimanche* has, in a new book entitled, "The Modern Babylon," exclaimed against such refinements in luxury and vice as are known in no other country. He asserts that there are men milliners in Paris, who not only make ladies' dresses, but with their own coarse hands take all the measurements. We are sorry to say that the most successful of these gentlemen is an Englishman: the night of any great entertainment, the carriages draw up before his shop where the elegant ladies alight to try on their new dresses. Each is admitted separately to be fitted; the artist carefully marks with chalk every place requiring an alteration; and when the toilette is complete, the fair dame retires to admit some other of the throng who amuse themselves in a saloon with Malvoisie and Pâte de fois gras until their turn comes. Facts of this scandalous kind are quite in accordance with the general tenour of French novels, poetry, and painting. A sensuous realism, ignoring delicacy, has gained ground at the expense of the feeling of pure chivalry, which charms us in the middle ages. Of course, there are many men like M. Pelletan, who do all they can to prevent the spread of a system which saps the foundations of a country's greatness, and in so far as England at the present time is influenced by the example of France, the need of vigorous protest becomes a public duty. Especially in India, where the conduct of Europeans is watched by the spiteful but sharp eyes of the natives, it is incumbent on each of us to resist the profligate influences of the age. In Bombay, perhaps more than anywhere else, the prestige of our nation has been lowered. Until a better example of commercial and private virtue has become established in this city, all our tirades against the wickedness of the people of the land are likely to be answered with reproach.

The steamer *Peruvian*, Captain Salmon, from Annesley Bay 14th February, and Aden 20th, arrived yesterday afternoon, with the following passengers:—Dr. Haliday, Captain Astley, and 142 native followers. She brings a report that the Calcutta tug *Electric* has been lost, and that Lieut. Bolitho, R. N., Admiralty Agent, s. s. *Peruvian*, has been sent to try to recover the vessel, and despatches. Two of the engineers arrived in Aden, footsore and unwell, and they state that the rest of the crew had been murdered. They had walked all the way from abreast Jubbel Googur, along the sea beach till they reached Aden.

The *English man*:—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting yesterday (Feb. 27), made no alteration in their rates of discount or interest.

THE same:—We are informed that His Excellency the Governor General, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and the Bishop of Calcutta have accepted the office of Patrons of the Social Science Association. The next meeting of members of the Association will be held on the 31st of March.

THE same:—We understand that His Excellency Sir William Mansfield will leave the Presidency for the Upper Provinces on 5th March. Rumour has it that His Excellency will, in the first instance, proceed to Peshawur, accompanied by Colonel Crommelin, Inspector General of Military Buildings, for the purpose of selecting a site for a new fort, the construction of which has been authorised by the Home Government.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—On the night of the 22nd instant a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Peshawur; yet not only at Peshawur itself, but even through the whole valley. We do not learn that any damage was sustained. But in the garrison of Peshawur, where there was a public ball at the time, many of the carriage horses waiting in the compound were seized with tremor; and the glass doors and windows of private houses were so shaken, that fright took hold of many people whilst in the arms of sweet repose. At Nowshera also the shock ran through the barracks and created no little alarm. About this time last year, we understand, there were shocks of a similar kind in quick succession of each other.

THE same:—A friend at Sealkote informs us that much anxiety is felt at Jummoo regarding the health of the Maharajah of Kashmere. He has been suffering for some time from a very severe attack of dysentery, at one time threatening serious consequences. The last accounts were somewhat re-assuring, and it is to be hoped, notwithstanding all that has been laid to His Highness's charge as a ruling sovereign, that he may live to carry out the series of reforms he has entered on within the last two years.

Our Paper, Kurrachee:—We have often wondered what has become of the slaves emancipated by Sir Charles Napier immediately after the conquest of Sind. They certainly did not number less than thirty thousand souls at the time; but were those that are left got together now, the unfortunates would be found to have been decimated. Inquiry has convinced us that no greater evil could have befallen the negroes in the province than its being taken possession of by the British. We gave the wretches their liberty it is true, but at the same time we deprived them of the care of masters, whose interest it was to tend them in sickness and otherwise treat them with kindness. The poor fellows left to themselves took to dissipation, which hurried them in numbers to their graves, and we very much fear that ere another decade has passed over, we shall have to record the death of the last of them. England little knows how much misery she has caused among the slaves she has set free, or she would be less jubilant over her policy than she is.

THE same:—Our local readers will learn with sorrow of the death of the Rev. J. W. Bardsley, B. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, attached to the Church of England Mission. Mr. Bardsley came among us in January 1865 and laboured hard in the cause of education, both religious and secular; while he supervised a school for boys, his amiable wife organised and put into work one for girls; and aided as they were by willing assistants, they succeeded even beyond expectation in advancing their pupils in the subjects taught by them, comprising all those ordinarily undertaken by Missionary teachers. Mr. Bardsley evinced a warm interest in the K. E. and I. E. School, the children of which, he, for some time, regularly examined. An exemplary Christian, a trusty friend, and kind-hearted and gentle in manner, he made friends of all who came in contact with him, whether natives or Europeans. The loss of his services will be felt severely by the Mission, who will find it difficult to replace him.

THE same:—Although we had been frequently told that certain Europeans were in the habit of purchasing Seedee boys and girls on the Coast of Mekran, we placed no faith in the statements, and therefore declined to moot the matter in these columns, even after it was pointedly noticed by the *Sindian*. We, however, perceive from official papers placed at the disposal of the press, that at a small station near Gwadur, a European (one Mr. Jones) *did* purchase a Seedee boy from a man named Khoda Nubbee Bux for Rs. 120. and that a Seedee girl was bought at Muscat, also by a European, and that she frequently accompanied her purchaser (an *employé* of the Indo-European Telegraph Department) to Kurrachee. In the face of these two facts, we are not surprised that there should have been an impression prevalent in Kurrachee that slavery on a small scale was being practiced on the Coast of Mekran. The Commissioner in Sind himself asserts, that the result of the enquiry regarding the purchase of the Seedee boy shows that there *was foundation* for the newspaper report. With the testimony of so high an authority in his favour, our contemporary of the *Sindian* can well afford to smile at the impudence of those who endeavoured, and still endeavour (we need not say with what motives) to throw discredit on his statements. Vulgar abuse is not argument, and only betrays the utter weakness and rottenness of one's cause when it is resorted to.

ABYSSINIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ZULA, 13TH FEBRUARY, 7-35 A. M.

The steamer *Peruvian* takes out this mail: she is to tow a ship, I hear, to Bombay, so that it will be in all likelihood eighteen or twenty days, taking into account the weather now prevalent in the Red Sea, before the *Peruvian*, with her mails, arrives at her destination. Such is the detestably rotten and unsatisfactory condition of our postal communication with Home and India. Our internal postal arrangements are much more regularly conducted. We have now a regular post, to and fro, between Mulkatoo and Senafeh; and I was yesterday told by the Post Master General here that a European post office official (Mr. Donaldson) had gone up to Senafeh to act as Post Master there, but on arrival received orders to proceed on to Antalo as soon as the General arrived there, for the purpose of opening a post office at that place. When the post office is established at Antalo, we shall have 200 miles of postal communication with the interior. I believe Mr. Donaldson's instructions were to follow the Chief to Attegerat where His Excellency then was. I daresay by this time His Excellency has arrived at Antalo, but, if so, no account could yet have reached us, and I doubt whether His Excellency went on from Attegerat so fast. The distance from Antalo to Senafeh is 133 miles, according to General Merewether's computation, and Sir Robert Napier could not ride over the ground faster than at the rate of twenty-five miles per diem, considering the sort of country traversed. This would give between five and six days of constant riding, and as the General left Senafeh on the 4th he could not have reached Antalo, even if he went on straight there, without halting at Attegerat, before the 10th,—so that no news could have yet come back of his arrival at Antalo. It is well to bear these calculations in mind in order that people who heard of His Excellency's departure on the 4th for Senafeh, and yet receive no accounts by this mail (nine days later) of His Excellency's arrival at Antalo, may not be jumping at the conclusion that some disaster has befallen His Excellency *en route*. The next mail will probably bring you intelligence of His Excellency's meeting with Kossai, the rebel Dajazmaj of Tegryeh.

Apropos to the Greek captain, I hear that an officer of one of the men-of-war here, with some of her crew, went on board the Greek craft in disguise and asked to buy some "grog," which was sold to them. Next day the poor captain was taken and flogged (two dozen lashes) and then his craft and he were towed out of the Bay. Sharp practice!

In deference to that class of naturalists who take an interest in ichthyology, I wish here to correct an error into which I fell yesterday on the subject of that great hawl of 135 fish which the mate of this ship made yesterday, and which I myself at first sight as well as the captain and mate took for "herrings." Subsequently these fishes, when submitted to the frying-pan process and dished, turned out not to be herring, although so much resembling them in size, colour, and shape; they tasted somewhat like mackerel, and both my Yankee friends agreed that they had never eaten such a kind of fish before. *Apropos* to fish, I forgot the very excellent shrimps, which abound in this bay, and upon which exquisite *morceaux* numbers of our white soldiers may be seen supping of an evening in the bazaar in the new "coffee-house" of a Portuguese sutler, Francisco, with a very palatable accompaniment of hot coffee, batter and rolls, but no "grog,"—a very admirable arrangement.

Apropos to His Ethiopic Majesty, a "wag" has opened a sort of hotel in the bazaar, called "The King Theodorus:" the "sign" is the head of a man with a pair of ears, which make His Majesty to resemble a cat.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

No. III.

(By our own Art Critic.)

4TH MARCH.

DEAR ARISTIPPUS,—I should have thought you unkind for heading my second letter, again,

By our own Art Critic,

but that my faith in your affection for me at once showed me, in seeing the heading again, how kind it was to me; that I am your own Critic in spite of myself; as Touchstone says—"an ill-favoured thing, Sir, but mine own"; and so, dear Aristippus, you may head the rest of my letters, why, just "as you like it."

And by my honesty I must begin to-day with the confession that I have been ever since in a doubting state of mind of what I said about the Guicowar's "*chuddur*" last Saturday: not that its fair beauty is less to-day in my eyes, it is more; but that perhaps I was not quite right to give so great glory to the Guicowar for what is—as I hear so many swinish people always saying—only a work of Art. The *Bombay Guardian*, which ought best to understand the value of things which, like Jacob's ladder, lead from the seen to the unseen, speaks of "the *chuddur*" as "pastry"! and, like others, I will not name, would rather have good roads, and better drained towns in Guzerat. But in my heart of hearts I still feel this jewelled cloth to be more worthier work, and the most profoundest reverence for the man who has decreed it, once and for ever.

"Now when Jesus was in Bethany in the house of Simon the Leper, as he sat at meat, there came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard very precious, and she *brake* the box, and poured it on his head: and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair: and the house was filled with the odour of the ointment. And there were some that had indignation within themselves; and Judas Iscariot, which should betray him, said, Why was this waste of the ointment made? for it might have been sold for three hundred pence, and have been given to the poor. And they murmured against her. And Jesus said, Let her alone: why trouble ye her? she hath wrought a good work on me. For ye have the poor with you always: but me ye have not always. She hath done what she could: she is come aforehand to anoint my body unto the burying."

a starved man
Exceeds of fat beast: we'll not barter, sir,
The beautiful for barley.

And again I found that in the expression of my opinions I did not give in my last letter that pre-eminence to Mr. Griffith's portrait (No. 165) of Sonabaee, the daughter of Sorabjee Pamooljee, which it holds in my mind. I think that this picture, and Mr. Griffith's two other pictures of camels (Gallery No. 257) and an elephant (Gallery No. 258

On the 18th of May, when Soobagchund attended at the office of B. & A. Hormusjee, he found there Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee, the manager of the firm of B. and A. Hormusjee, and Captain Miles, the master of the *Daphne*. The date at which the shipment, or receiving on board of the bales was to commence, viz., "the 27th of May" (nine days after the date of the interview) and the date on, or by which it was to be completed, viz., the 17th of June, (a period, which gave the number of nineteen clear working days, exclusive of Sundays, for the shipment),—these dates and this period were settled after consultation between Nusserwanjee and the captain: a circumstance from which Soobagchund said he inferred, as I think he was justified in inferring, that the captain calculated the *Daphne* would be ready to begin taking in cargo by the 27th of May. The clause "200 bales per day" was inserted at the instance of Soobagchund with the assent of Nusserwanjee and the captain. The body of the document having been thus filled up, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee signed it per procuration as agent for, and in the name of, the firm of B. A. Hormusjee. As Nusserwanjee was leaving or just after he had left the office (it is not very clear, certainly not very material which,) Soobagchund's attention having been drawn to the fact that the N.B. clause remained unaltered at the foot of the document, he applied to Nusserwanjee to strike out the printed words of that clause commencing with, and including the words, "the cargo to be sent off as required by the captain;" to the end of the clause. Soobagchund was postive upon this point. Nusserwanjee, on being recalled and pressed on the matter, admitted that Soobgchund may have required to have those words struck out, at all events it is quite clear that he did send Soobagchund and those who were with him up to the office to Mr. Pollock (who was then transacting business in B. and A. Hormusjee's office for Martin Robinson & Co., of London, the owners of the *Daphne*) directing Mr. Pollock to write in the margin of the N.B. clause, the words "*as written above*," and to strike out the words which Soobagchund wanted to have struck out. Mr. Pollock, on these instructions, did write in the margin of the N.B. clause the words "*as written above*," but not feeling quite clear as to Nusserwanjee's precise instructions regarding the printed words in the N.B. clause which he was to erase, left the printed words "cargo to be sent off as required by the captain," unerased and contented himself with drawing his pen, though the following and concluding printed words of the N. B. clause, viz., "shippers will be responsible for any loss occasioned by delay in sending off cargo as the captain requires."

The next morning Nusserwanjee, on his arrival at the office initialled the N. B. clause as altered "*per pro B. & A. H—N. A. H.*"

(5.) Such is the result of the evidence as to the mode in which this shipping order (Exhibit A) was brought into the form in which it now stands. It may be convenient in proceeding to determine its legal construction, first to ascertain the effect of the written words "*as written above*" inserted by Mr. Pollock under the instructions of Nusserwanjee, and at the instance of Soobagchund, in the margin of the N.B. clause. On this point there is no difficulty. It was long ago laid down by Lord Ellenborough (in *Robertson* v. *French*, 4 *East*. 130), and has ever since been adopted as a rule of construction applicable to all mercantile instruments in printed blank forms with written additions or alterations inserted by the parties, that "if there be any doubt about the sense or meaning of the whole, the words superadded in writing are entitled to have a greater effect attributed to them than the printed words; inasmuch as the written words are the immediate language and terms selected by the parties themselves for the expression of their meaning." (*See also Kent's Commentaries, vol. III., page* 261. *Ed.*, 1844. *and Houghton* v. *Ewbank*, IV., Campbell, N. P., Reports 88.)

Now, applying this well-known rule of construction to the present case, it appears clear what the written words "*as written above*" in the margin of the N. B. clause, are to be taken as over-riding all the printed words of that clause so far as those printed words relate to the sending off of cargo, whether such printed words have actually been struck out or not; and that the true effect of the written words *as written above* is to leave all that relates to the sending off of cargo under this shipping order to be regulated by the written words contained *above*, that is, in the body of the document.

(6.) Having cleared this point, the next question is, what is the true construction of the words in the body of the contract? Taken in their plain and natural sense they appear to me to mean this; the shipper is to send off and the commanding officer of the *Daphne* is to receive on board 3,000 bales, at the rate of 200 bales per day or thereabouts; the receiving on board to commence on the 27th of May, and to be completed on, that is, by,—not later than, 17th June. That seems *prima facie* the plain and reasonable meaning of the words employed.

But this, it is urged, on behalf of the captain, cannot be the true construction, because if 200 bales per day were to be received on board on each of the nineteen working days comprised, in the period between the 27th of May and the 17th of June, the captain would be bound to take on board 19 by 200 or 3,800 bales, whereas the shipping order is only for 3,000 bales, a number which at the rate of 200 bales per day would be shipped on board in fifteen working days, a period expiring on the 13th of June, or four days before that mentioned in the body of the contract (the 17th June) as the day on which the receiving on board is to be completed.

The answer to this is, that upon a reasonable construction of the contract, the meaning of the parties must be taken to have been, that the completion of the receiving on board was not to be delayed after the 17th of June, but not that the completion of the receiving on board was necessarily to take place on that day. The receiving on board was to be completed on, that is, by or before the expiration of the 17th of June; but it might be completed on any earlier day consistent with the whole being received on board at the rate of 200 bales per day or thereabouts. This is the formal answer to the objection, but a better and more substantial answer is to be derived from considering the time of year embraced in this shipping order. As a matter of fact it so happened that the monsoon of 1867 was a very late monsoon, not commencing till the latter end of June or the beginning of July. But the parties of this contract at the time it was made, (viz., on the 18th May) cannot be taken to have foreseen this; they must be taken to have contracted with reference to the known average course of the seasons in Bombay, according to which the monsoon might fairly be expected to set in sometime before the 17th of June. It appears reasonable to suppose that the shipper and master both provided for this in the contract; provided for the contingency, that by reason of the weather usually to be expected at that time of the year, there might probably be at least four working days out of the nineteen comprised between the 27th May and the 17th of June, on which the shipper would be unable to send off or the captain to receive on board at the rate of 200 bales per day. I should put this construction on the contract, that 200 bales per day was the guiding or regulating limit according to which the bales were to be sent off and received on board.

(7.) The construction contended for on behalf of the captain was, I think, a wholly unreasonable construction. Evidence was given to show that the captain of the *Daphne*, by engaging extra hands, hiring steam winches, and working night and day, might have completed the receiving on board the whole of the 3,000 bales under Soobagchund's shipping order, by the close of the 17th June, even if he only commenced receiving on board on the 14th or 15th of June; and it was contended that if this had been done, he would have satisfied the contract, although it was admitted that in point of fact he had only taken on board a quantity considerably under 1,000 bales out of the 3,000 by the end of the 13th of June, or only four days before the expiration of contract time. I do not think this at all a reasonable construction of the contract, it entirely leaves out of account the words "200 bales per diem," which must have been inserted with the view of approximately regulating the sending off and receiving on board of the bales according to a certain daily proportion. That a gradual process of shipping on board was contemplated to be spread over the whole period, not a shipment delayed till the last few days, is further evidenced by the fact that not only are the words "*completing the same*," that is, the shipment, to be found in the body of the contract, but also in the heading of the order the printed word "*shipped*" is struck out and the written word "*completed*" substituted. It is not that the goods are to be shipped on or before the 17th of June, but that the shipment is to be completed on or before 17th June. Thus clearly indicates a process of shipment spread over the time mentioned in the order and regulated by a daily rate.

(8.) It was asked by the learned counsel for the captain, what object the shipper could have in stipulating that so many bales should be taken per diem? Formally it is, of course, a sufficient answer that he has in fact and in terms so stipulated. But looking beyond the form of the contract and at the substance and reason of the thing, it is obvious that he had a very sufficient motive for inserting such a stipulation. According to the regular and well-known course of trade, until goods are actually shipped (on board) bills of lading are (as a rule) not signed; and until bills of lading are signed the shippers can get no advances on their consignments. Soobagchund took this large order with the express view of letting it out, according to the well-known practice of freight-brokers, to various shippers, to all of whom, especially to the smaller shippers, it was of great importance to get their goods speedily received on board, in order that they might procure advances without delay. This, as Soobagchund expressly states, and as the reason of the thing shows, was his principal object in inserting the clause: an important and a reasonable object, which would be wholly defeated if the clause of "200 bales per diem" is not to have due weight given to it in the construction of this contract.

(9.) On the whole matter I am of opinion that, under this contract the master of the *Daphne* was bound to receive bales on board, at the rate of or about 200 bales per day (if sent alongside at that rate by the shipper) during the whole of the working days comprised in the period from the 27th May to the 17th of June (both inclusive) a fair allowance, of say, four working days being made for contingencies.

(10.) Soobagchund had no sooner obtained this large order for 3,000 bales, than, in accordance with the well-nown practice of freight-brokers, he proceded to relet it. Between the 18th of May and the 7th of June he relet freight for 2,930 bales, or within 70 bales of the full limit of his own shipping order, to no less than nineteen shippers and brokers, at various rates and for various quantities, the largest quantity being 500 bales and the smallest 40 bales, and the rates varying from £2 15s. per ton on the 18th May to £3 2s. 6d. per ton on the 5th and 7th of June. Soobagchund kept in hand the 70 bales out of his 3,000 from knowing that shippers are in the habit of sending bales on board rather in excess of the precise number indicated in their shipping order.

(11.) All the brokers and shippers to whom the freight was thus sublet, were informed by, or through Soobagchund, that he (Soobagchund) was bound to send alongside, and the captain to take on board, at the rate of 200 bales a day, beginning on the 27th of May. They were warned to be forward in sending off their bales, otherwise he and they would get into trouble. On the 27th May accordingly the first lot of bales was sent alongside the *Daphne*, but none were taken on board either on that day, which was Monday, or on the next day, Tuesday the 28th of May. On the 29th Soobagchund made his first complaint to the shipping agent, and so he went on daily, or almost daily, complaining and sending off bales until the 13th of June, by which time he had sent alongside about 2,200 bales, of which under 850 had then been taken on board the *Daphne* under his shipping order.

(12.) The fact is the *Daphne*, as the evidence clearly shows, and as the mate substantially admits, was not in the proper and technical sense ready to take in outward cargo until the 15th of June. She had on board an inward cargo of heavy iron,—a slow and troublesome cargo to discharge,—and it does not appear that any extra hands were employed in order to discharge it more quickly. Up to the 15th of June, says the mate, (at fol. 32 of his *de bene esse* examination, "I was rather uncomfortable in taking in, and would rather not have had to take in any. Up to that time I had at times to delay taking cargo and to devote myself to discharging cargo." It was long ago ruled by this Court, and the decision appears to have been since acquiesced in, that a ship is not ready to receive outward cargo in the proper mercantile sense of those terms, until she has discharged all of her inward cargo, except only so much of it as it is necessary to keep on board in order to stiffen her, a quantity which, in the case of the *Daphne* would (as stated by Captain Clark, witness No. IV.) be about 250 tons. It does not appear that in this sense, the *Daphne* was ready to receive cargo at any time before the 15th of June.

Sometime before that day, however, the mate had contrived to take on board, at various and irregular intervals, the following quantities of bales under Soobagchund's shipping order between the 27th May and the end of 13th June.

First week.	*No. of Bales.*
Monday, 27th May	None.
Tuesday, 28th	„
Wednesday, 29th	75 bales.
Thursday, 30th	74 „
Friday, 31st	none.
Saturday, 1st June	„
Sunday, 2nd, not a working day	„
	149 bales.

Total bales shipped under Soobagchund's order during the first week.

Second week.	*No. of* Bales
Monday, 3rd June	65
Tuesday, 4th „	320
Wednesday, 5th „	none.
Thursday, 6th „	75
Friday, 7th „	204
Saturday, 8th „	none.
Sunday, 9th, not a working day	„
	664 Bales.

Total bales shipped under Soobagchund's shipping order during the 2nd week—

664 bales.

Third week.	*No. of* Bales.
Monday, 10th June	None.
Tuesday, 11th June	„
Wednesday, 12th June	„
Thursday, 13th June	23 „
Thus for the first week	149 were shiped
for the second week	664 „
for the third week up to the end of 13th June	23 „
Total shipped on board the *Daphne* under Soobagchund's order, from 27th May to 13th June	836 „

"On Saturday, the 8th, and Monday, 10th June," says the mate, (fol. 32 of his *de bene esse* examination), "I could not have taken in cargo, because I was busy discharging cargo, and on Tuesday, the 11th of June," he says, "I could not have taken in any bales. The reason was that I had no room, as I was engaged in stowing away what I had already taken on board." It is not necessary to persue in further detail the account of the shipment on board the *Daphne* of the residue of Soobagchund's bales after the 13th of June; as on that day Soobagchund took the step, (of which he notified the ship's agents on the 14th of procuring freight for the shippers to whom he has sublet, for 1,300 of the bales that had been sent alongside but not taken on board the *Daphne* between the 27th of May and 13th of June by eight other ships at two different rates of freight, viz., at £3 per ton, at £3 2s. 6d. per ton. Ultimately the *Dapenh* took on board 1,047 bales under Soobagchund's shipping order—the last of which appear to have been shipped on board as late as the 20th or 21st June. For 1,300 bales, as just stated, Soobagchund let out new shipping orders. This accounts for (1,047 plus 1,300) 2,347 bales out of the 2,930 for which Soobaghund had sublet freight for the residue, 583 bales. Rates of freight having fallen very considerably after the 17th of June, the brokers and shippers to whom Soobagchund had let freight for these 583 bales, preferred cancelling their contracts with him and providing themselves at the current rates.

(13.) Now, upon the facts as stated in the last paragraph, I am clearly of opinion, taking as I do, the view already indicated, as to the construction of the shipping order of the 18th May 1867, that the captain of the *Daphne* wholly failed to receive bales on board as he was bound to do under that shipping order, and broke his contract with the shipper.

(14.) The only question therefore that remains is, as to the amount of damages to which the shipper is entitled in respect of such breach of contract. His first claim for damage, viz., "Rs. 1,200 as the demurrage of boats sent alongside the *Daphne* and there delayed," is a claim which, supposing the constructions of the contract above indicated to be correct, cannot be resisted in principle. It is an amount which Soobagchund has been actually obliged to pay to two of the shippers to whom he sublet; owing to the detention alongside the *Daphne* of boats with their bales on board, a detention arising as a direct consequence from the breach of his contract by the captain. The evidence showed that the charges were correctly made according to the Custom-house scale, and with the usual allowances according to the usage of the port. To this Rs. 1,200 for detention of boats, therefore, the shipper is clearly entitled; supposing my construction of the contract to be well-founded.

(15.) His other head of claim arises out of the substituted shipping orders, which to the extent of 1,300 bales he was obliged to procure for the shippers and brokers who could not get that number of bales taken on board the *Daphne* in proper time under the original order of May 18th, 1867.

It is thus stated in the plaint:—

Difference of freight on 500 bales re-engaged at £3-2s. 6d. per ton	Rs. 522 11 3
Do. do on 800 bales at £3 per ton	„ 596 13 0
	Rs. 1,118 13 3

Now it was fully proved that freight had in fact been re-engaged by the plaintiff, at the rates, and for the number of bales, thus specified; but it was contended that, on principle, these damages could not be recovered. It was urged, *first*, that though the shipper took upon himself to re-engage this freight on or before the 13th of June, yet he had not in terms (which is true) formally given notice that he cancelled his contract with the captain until the 20th of June, and in point of fact, as shown by the dates on two or three of the boat-notes, some bales under the original shipping order were sent off and received on board considerably after the 13th June and drawn to the 20th or 21st of June; *secondly*, it was contended that these damages were too remote and not, in the legal sense, consequential upon the alleged breach of the contract by the captain's failure to receive on board according to the terms of the shipping order. As to the first objection, the sufficient answer was given by Mr. White in his very able reply for the shipper, viz., that there is nothing in the circumstance that the shipper did not formally cancel the contract till the 20th of June; or in the circumstance that some bales were sent off and taken on board down to and as late as that day or the next, to preclude him in a suit like the present, which is a suit for damages, from recovering damages occasioned by breaches of contract taking place before the 20th of June but within the time covered by this contract.

(17.) The other objection was that these damages are too remote and not in the legal sense consequential on the alleged breach of contract, is also in my opinion, unsustainable. Fortunately we have in this matter a clear rule to go upon; viz., by the rule laid down in the case of *Hadley* vs. *Bazendale*, (23, L. J. Exchq. p. 179), and which has ever since been applied as the established test of decision when a question arises as to the consequentiality of damages. The rule is thus expressed by Mr. Baron Alderman, who, on that occasion, delivered the judgment of the Court of Exchequer:—"Where two parties have made a contract, which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be either such as may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally, *i. e., according to the usual cause of things*, from such breach of contract itself; or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of the breach of it."

(18.) Now, applying this principle to the present case, and drawing the same references from the facts proved as a jury would, as I conceive, be directed to draw, I am of opinion that these damages fall within the rule. Soobagchund was, and at the time of the contract, known by the defendant to be a freight-broker; the defendant, as master of a merchant vessel engaging to receive cargo in Bombay, must be taken to have reasonably contemplated at the time of the contract, that Soobagchund, as a freight-broker, was not taking this large order for freight on his own account but with the intention and for the purpose of letting it off, according to the well-known and familiar practice of freight-brokers, to other brokers and shippers; as in fact he did. This being so, must it not have been reasonably regarded as a consequence arising in the usual course of things from the captain's breaking the contract by not taking bales on board according to its terms, that Soobagchund should, as in fact he did, re-engage freight for the shippers whose bales were not taken on board as, and when, under the contract they ought to have been; must not such re-engagement of freight by the shippers have been in the contemplation of both "the parties at the time they made the contract as a probable result of the breach of it?" Can it be reasonably contended that the shipper was bound to keep the bales of those shippers to whom he had sublet freight in shipping order, at a certain and daily increasing liability for demurrage and at probable liability for loss by difference in rate of exchange; until such time, (a very uncertain time as the facts had shown) as the captain of the *Daphne* might be ready and willing to receive those bales on board? Looking at the matter as a jury would look at it, it appears to me that such a contention is quite unreasonable, and that the shipper was reasonably justified in a practical and business point of view, in taking the course he did of re-engaging freight as the best course a prudent man acting according to the best of his judgment, and with a view to the interest of all concerned, could take under the circumstances. But, if so, then it follows that the difference between the rates at which he had to re-engage such freight and the rate which he had to pay under his original shipping order, such difference not exceeding (and it is not pretended in this case that it did exceed) the fair and reasonable difference between the market rates ruling at the date of the original shipping order and at the respective dates of the substituted orders,—it follows, I say in in my opinion that such difference constitutes a claim for damages, fairly reasonable under the rule laid down in *Hadley* vs. *Bazendale*.

(19.) Such being the conclusions at which I have arrived, it only remains, in accordance therewith, to record findings on the issues, and pass decrees in the two. Accordingly, in suit No. 739 of 1867, I find on the first issue raised therein;—(1) hat The defendant in that suit contracted with the plaintiff in the said suit as in the 2nd paragraph of the plaint filed in the said suit is alleged. On the 2nd issue that the plaintiffs in the said suit were ready and willing to ship bales on board the said ship *Daphne*, as in the said second paragraph of the said plaint filed in the said suit is alleged. On the 3rd issue, that the defendant in the said suit is liable to pay to the plaintiff in the said suit, the amount claimep as damages in the said plaint filed therein; and I pass a decree for plaintiff in suit No. 739 of 1867 for Rs. 2,318-13-3, as damages, with costs, and 6 per cent. on the amount of judgment till payment. In suit No. 787 of 1867, it is unnecessary to find separately on any of the three issues raised therein, they being all determined against the plaintiff in that suit, by the findings and decree above recorded and passed.

Decree in suit No. 787 of 1867 will therefore be for defendants with costs.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIO N OF WESTERN INDIA—ANNUA L MATCHES.

3RD DAY.—*24 th February.*

1st Match.—"The Silver Medal of the Association." For members only. Distance about 120 yards, in any position, the competitors after firing two shots to run round a post fifty yards off and back again. Time—five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels. This match was won by R. Clark, Esquire, with a score of thirty. He used a single barrelled rifle, and fired eleven shots within the five minutes: other competitors used double barrelled rifles and made very poor scores.

2nd Match,—A double barrelled Sporting Rifle Match. "All comers." Two prizes. Rs. 75 and 50, at three guess distances, two double shots at each distance, wind sights and trial shots not allowed. Rifle with smaller bore than 16 to be handicapped. four points for 1st prize, breech-loaders allowed two points.

	1st Distance 75 yards.	2nd Distance 125 yards.	3rd Distance about 175 yards.	Points.	Hits.	Total.
1 Major Laughton.	2. 2. 3. 3.	3. 2. 3. 2.	3. 3. 2. 2.	30	12	42
2 R. Clark, Esq.	2. 2. 2. 2.	2. 2. 2. 1.	2. 1. 1. 2.	21	12	33
3 Capt. Heathcote.	2. 2. 2. 2.	2. 1. 1. 2.	2. 1. 0. 0.	17	10	27
4 W. Baker, Esq.	2. 2. 2. 2.	1 2. 2. 1.	1. 1. 1. 1.	18	12	30

4TH DAY.—*27th February.*

1st Match.—"All Comers." Any rifle: any position. Distance 600 and 800 yards. 5 shots at each distance. Entrance Rs. 10. Two prizes, Rs. 100 and 50. Three to enter, or the prizes withheld.

	600 yards.	800 yards.	Points.	Hits.	Total.
1 Major Laughton.	3. 2. 3. 2.	3. 2. 1. 2.	23	10	33
2 Captain Heathcote.	3. 2. 2. 1.	1. 0. 2. 0.	14	7	21
3 G. Gahagan, Esq.	0. 1. 1. 1.	2. 0. 2. 2.	13	8	21

In shooting off the ties for second prize Captain Heathcote made an outer, and Mr. Gahagan missed the target.

The above match was fired off *in a perfect gale of wind* with *clouds of driving sand*, which at times completely hid the targets from view.

2nd Match.—The Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association. To be shot for by members only, with Government Long Enfields and ammunition. Entrance Rs. 5. The winner is entitled to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' £100 Prize at Wimbledon this year.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Points.	Hits.	Total.
Capt. Heathcote	3. 1. 1. 1.	2. 3. 1. 2.	1. 1. 0. 0.	17	11	28
2 Major Laughton	0. 1. 1. 1.	3. 0. 1. 2.	1. 0. 0. 2.	16	10	26
3 G. Gahagan, Esq.	1. 1. 0. 1.	0. 1. 0. 1.	0. 0. 0. 0.	6	6	12

The wind was very high also during the time this match was being fired, which makes it more creditable to Captain Heathcote that he won the medal with so good a score.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—3RD MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

FALSE CHARGE.—Mendow Moses, a dealer in piece goods and wine, appeared on Monday last before His Worship, and laid an information against Papia Ghostia, a courtezan, charging her with the theft of one diamond finger ring, of the value of Rs. 350, belonging to himself.

The informant said—I am without employment and reside at Grant Road. Last night, at half past ten o'clock, I was going along the Girgaum Back Road, one Papia, woman, called me into her house. I went in and sat on a chair. I had at the time a diamond ring on my finger. Papia then asked me to sell her the finger ring, which I refused. On this she took the ring by force from my finger, and placed it in her box in my presence. I reported the circumstance to Mr. Inspector Howard, who accompanied me to the spot and made enquiry and told me to make my complaint before a magistrate. I therefore charge Papia, woman, with the theft of my diamond ring, and pray that a warrant may be issued for her apprehension and that she may be dealt with according to law. No person was with me at the time in the house but a boy, who saw this. I sent the boy for the constable. I can prove by witnesses that the ring is mine.

On the above information a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the woman, who was yesterday brought up and placed before His Worship.

The boy, who was stated to be present at the time, deposed that the prosecutor put him in the woman's employ and he used to visit her daily.

Mr. Inspector Howard enquired into the matter, and found no reason to warrant his searching the prisoner's house.

The prosecutor produced no evidence to corroborate his statement.

His Worship, from what transpired before him, considered that the charge was trumped up against the defendant and therefore discharged her. The prosecutor was ordered to pay to the woman Rs. 20 as amends.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Narayan Crustna Laud—plaintiff v. *Gerard Norman, Esq., Collector of Bombay—defendant.*

THE following is a fuller and more correct report than that published in our issue of Monday last of the judgment of Mr. Justice Westropp in the above case. He said—I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice. The first question submitted to us by the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes is, whether or not the guardianship, management, and preservation from encroachment of the landed property of the Crown in this island is, vested in the Collector of Bombay as a part of his duties and functions? The second question is, whether acts done by the Collector in the exercise, or *bona fide* intended exercise, of such guardianship, management and preservation are not acts done by him in his official capacity? Those are questions of fact rather than of law, and, were it material to answer them, they might, perhaps, be rightly answered in the affirmative. To me, however, they seem to be immaterial. The third question was, in substance, whether the acts complained of in this suit, having been done, or ordered to be done by the Collector, in the *bona fide* intention of preserving from encroachment the landed property of the Crown in the island of Bombay, are matters concerning the revenue within section 25 of Act IX. of 1850, so as to exclude the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes? The fourth qustion was, whether the plaintiff had such possession of the piece of ground in dispute as enabled him to maintain this suit in respect of the act of which he complained? Both of those questions are material and ought, I think, to be answered in favour of the plaintiff. There is not, I think, any sufficient ground for contending that this was a matter concerning the revenue, which the Small Cause Court was precluded from entertaining. A prohibition similar to that in the Small Cause Court Act (IX. of 1850,) was also contained in the Charter of the Supreme Court, and yet Government itself brought an action, in the year 1843, in the Supreme Court, to recover lands situated at Colaba from persons alleged to be squatters. The land was said to have been waste and rocky ground some forty years previously to the bringing of the action. That was the case of *Doe on the demise of the East Indies Company* v. *Hirabai*, reported in Sir Erskine Perry's Oriental Cases. The East India Company, by bringing that action, clearly admitted the jurisdiction of the Court, and on behalf of the defendant no attempt was made to deny it. The plaintiff succeeded. Subsequently to the death of Alu Paru, on whose conviction of felony his landed property had been seized by Government, two actions were successfully brought in the Supreme Court against Government, by his heir, to recover different portions of that estate. In the first of those actions the late Mr. William Howard, as acting Advocate General, was counsel for Government, and the jurisdiction of the Court was not oy him in that action, or by the law officers in the other action, attempted to be denied. The Recorder's Court of Bombay was, like the Supreme Court, prohibited from entertaining suits relating to the revenue, and yet in 1805, when an action of trespass relating to land alleged to be the property of the Company was brought in that Court, before Sir James Mackintosh, by Shaik Abdool Amlity against Nusserwanjee Cowasjee nominally, but in which the East India Company were the real defendants, and were represented by Mr. Thriepland, the Advocate General, he did not dispute the jurisdiction of the Court. It seems clear from these authorities that the fact that the right of Government to enter upon, retain, or interfere with the enjoyment of lands may be in dispute does not, of itself, render the matter one concerning the revenue. The lands, in the present case, have never been assessed, and no revenue has been demanded, or sought to be recovered, by Government in respect of them. The mere possibility that Government might, at some future period, be entitled to revenue out of them, is too remote to render this suit one concerning the revenue. As to the fourth question, I have no difficulty whatever in answering it in the affirmative. It is abundantly clear that the plaintiff had such a possession as entitled him to maintain this action against the Collector for attempting to disturb him in that possession. We have not been asked whether the Government had a title to these lands. Had this been a case between subject and subject, and not between a subject and the Crown, the evidence, so far as stated by the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes, would lead to the supposition that the plaintiff not only had sufficient possession to maintain this action, but had also acquired a title under the Limitation Act, (14 of 1859) by adverse possession. He seems to have obtained a lease for ten years from the Administrator of Thomas Cook, in 1847, and an absolute conveyance from the same person in 1850, and to have personally occupied the land since, on two or three occasions, and, in fact, seems to have been the only person who was in possession since 1847. For some years previously to 1836—how many does not appear—the lands seem to have had oil mills on them, which mills belonged to Captain Mignon, and from him, who left Bombay in 1836, the mills and land passed into the possession of Thomas Cook. Previously to the existence of the mills, it would appear, that a chowkey or barrack was upon the lands, but there is no satisfactory evidence that Government ever was in possession of the land, or how the chowkey or barrack was occupied, or whether any rent was paid for it. It is quite unnecessary to give any opinion as to whether the Limitation Act in any way binds the Crown, and I offer none; but, assuming that it does not, I nevertheless hold that the plaintiff had a possession amply sufficient to warrant him in maintaining his present suit against a wrongdoer. It has not been found, by the first Judge, that Government had any title to the lands, and he has not thought it necessary to submit any question to us upon that subject. Looking to the length of the plaintiff's possession, at least sixteen years, and especially to the fact that his claim to it was notified by him in the Collector's office so far back as the year 1850, I think that, instead of causing the persons employed by the stone quarry on the land to be forcibly expelled in 1866, the Collector, if he thought, as I have no doubt he *bona fide* did think, that the land belonged to Government, ought to have adopted a different proceeding to assert the title of the Crown. Whether it has such title or not I do not offer any opinion. If the plaintiff be without title and Government be the real owner, the proper mode of recovering the land would be by a regular suit framed for that purpose. The doctrine of Sir Erskine Perry in *Doe* vs. *Hirabai*, as to the right of Government to waste land, may be perfectly correct. I do not now impugn it, but it is not applicable to this case as presented to us. I agree in thinking that the judgment of the Court of Small Causes must be affirmed with costs.

Tuesday, 3rd March.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Purushram Chintamon vs. *The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.*

THE plaintiff instituted this suit against the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, for damages, to the amount of Rs. 15,910—Rs. 13,350 of that sum for entering a quarry belonging to the plaintiff at Makney Tappasey, Kelvie Mahim, and carrying away 1,05,600 cubic feet of stone; and the other Rs. 2,560, for entering cultivated land at the same place belonging to the plaintiff, remaining there for a long space of time, breaking up the soil, and rendering it unfit for cultivation.

The defence was—(1) a denial of the facts alleged, and farther statements to the effect (2) that the quarry in question was not the property nor occupied by the plaintiff; (3) that the stone was not the property of the plaintiff but belonged to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and that it was by his permission lawfully quarried and carried away by the defendants; (4) that the arable land was lawfully entered upon by the defendants in pursuance of certain powers conferred upon them by the Company's Act of Parliament, and by a contract in pursuance of that Act between the Hon. East India Company and the defendants; and that the remainder of that arable land, comprising 134 superficial feet, with the quarry and adjacent land, measuring one and eight-tenths of a beegah were valued at Rs. 27 annas 8, but that no claim for such had been made when other quarries taken by the defendant in the same district were assessed by the Mamlutdar in 1861; (5) that the suit was barred by the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859; and (6) that the quantity of stone alleged to have been taken did not amount to 1,05,600 cubic feet.

The evidence was heard to-day, the principal points touched upon being the value of the land and the stones by which there was much difference of opinion. Messrs. Pigot and Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff, whilst Messrs. White and Farran were for the defendants.

His Lordship, at the conclusion of the evidence, remarked, that the only question in this case was with regard to the value of the stone.

Mr. Pigot concurred, and said he was to found upon the evidence of Mr. Wilcox, whom he had examined as a witness.

His Lordship—But the stone was lying in the ground, and was of no value there. It was not like coal; and what had anybody to do with stone there?

Mr. Pigot—Just the same as with coal in the same circumstances.

His Lordship—But nobody ever heard of coals being left by all the world as useless. The stones, however, were lying in the ground and of use to nobody, but the Company who took them to the market.

Mr. Pigot replied that the defendants had given the stones value by taking possession of them, and he submitted that the next step was to determine the value of them which he contended could not be done by taking the superficial area. That he thought would be absurd. A couple of years had been spent in endeavouring to get this matter settled by a compromise, and he thought some value ought to be fixed, though he had been willing to leave that to arbitration. The Company, however, had refused that; and now only did the plaintiff see how they had done so—because they had been mistreated by Government, who ought to have supplied the Company with the land. The defendants he understood had been forced by the Government into declining a compromise, and thus brought into this suit by a most unwilling plaintiff as his client really was in this case. That such was the case was seen from three different letters, in which it was directly proposed that the Company should go into an action with the plaintiff; and this proposal made, too, by the Collector, an official whose special duty it was to arrange the matter, and who seemed to have misinterpreted, and been misunformed of his duty. Now it lay with them to get the value of the stones.

His Lordship—Well, these were useless, for their value depends on the work expended on on them, and this had got none.

Mr. Pigot—They were useless only according to the circumstances of the market. Suppose that your Lordship happens to be possessed by some extraordinary piece of good fortune of the largest diamond ring in the world, what is the value of it? Certainly, not a tenth or hundredth part of its true value at the time, and that for the simple reason that you cannot sell it.

His Lordship—That argument may apply as to land because it produces crops. But the stones produce nothing, and you cannot deny that these had no value to any man except the defendants.

Mr. Pigot—They must be of value to man, if they were of value to the party who took them. They were of value according to the amount the Company would have had to pay for them, for the test of value is what the rest of the world are giving for it.

His Lordship—I don't see that. The stones there were not a thing of value to any one but the Company. As to the conduct of the Company in doing a wrongful act, that is another matter.

Mr. Pigot—As well might you say that if a man does not use a thing it is of no value. But some things may be of considerable value though a man has chosen to neglect to turn them to account.

His Lordship—The act of trespass only has given a value to the stones—the taking of them away has made them of value.

Mr. Pigot—Yes: or rather the trespass has been the means of bringing the value to account. The learned gentleman then contended that the right of quarrying was not worthless, and that the Company ought to pay something for the stones. He did not ask so much as if they had been brought from Bombay, but something more reasonable—as if they had been got from a private proprietor—and he thought that had been well put by Mr. Wilcox, who valued them at a third of the Bombay cost.

His Lordship said the next point was as to the value of the land, and remarked that that must be estimated by the value of adjacent property with regard to which one of the plaintiff's own witnesses had stated it at Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per acre—though of course the evidence as to the miraculous crops of rice was likely not true.

Mr. Pigot replied that with regard to the remark that the statement of a witness was not true, he had to submit it was quite unshaken, and he went on to contend that the land should not be valued altogether by the price of ground in the neighbourhood.

His Lordship said he would give judgment on an early day, and the Court then rose.

CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

(*From the Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17.

ON Monday evening the Senate declared its non-concurrence in the reasons assigned by the President for the suspension of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. According to the view taken by the Senate and Mr. Stanton of the late Tenure of Office Law, this Act operated at once to reinstate Mr. Stanton as a member of the Cabinet. But possession is nine points of the law the world over. Mr. Johnson had his officer, the General of the Army, in possession, and if he should decline to vacate, then Mr. Stanton would be forced to the tedious process of a resort to the courts, with very dim prospects of a decision in his favour. Hence, every observer attached the utmost importance to General Grant's action, and every one was on the *qui vive* to see what he would do.

The mystery was soon solved. The Senate acted on Monday night. On Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Stanton presented himself at the War Office. General Grant, Secretary *ad interim*, vacated at once in his favour; and, in a somewhat theatrical style, the Adjutant-General presented the key of the Secretary's room to Mr. Stanton, who thereupon entered, smoked a cigar, received the visits and congratulations of his friends, and gave a few unimportant directions to subordinates. General Grant spent a short time in Mr. Stanton's room. And now Mr. Stanton was in possession: he had won the coveted position of advantage, and meant to use it.

Everybody was surprised at these occurrences, but none more so than Mr. Johnson. After it was all over—Grant out and Stanton in—the President received a letter from the former, informing him of his action under the Senate's resolution. Mr. Johnson was astounded, indignant—he could hardly realise what had happened. The President now speaks very freely of what had been his plan of operations. He states that shortly after the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he called his attention to the possible action of the Senate in the matter. General Grant answered that he might not like, in such a case, to become a party to the controversy, but said, "In that event I shall either hand you my resignation early enough for you to make an appointment and put a friend in, or I will remain in office and let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office." According to the President, this understanding was repeated from time to time, down to Saturday last, when Grant promised to let the President know the following Monday which course he would finally take. He did not do so; but still the President relied upon his engagement. On Tuesday, after the surrender of the office to Mr. Stanton, the President received a note from General Grant, stating his action and view of the matter; and, very soon afterwards, an interview took place between the two gentlemen, in the presence of the Cabinet, which must have been painful enough. The President alleges that he then recited the engagement, and that General Grant fully admitted it, and had not a word to say in defence, even when the former told him that "he was unprepared for such perfidy." Such is the substance of the statements made freely by the President to his friends, and affirmed in the most positive manner in the columns of the official organ of this city. That the President has believed himself secure by reason of an engagement with

and in fact, they were reduced to mere skeletons, and we did not know each other after an absence of eight days. All things have an end. It was wonderful to see how fast we improved when we got a little used to our new mode of life. Still thought Musgrave's hut could be found. Made an attempt to make a sail of the New Zealand flax, which grows in small quantities at the old settlements.

During this time, some of those barefooted tried to make shoes out of the seal's skin, but did not succeed very well. One day, I thought of the mocassin, and made a pair for P. M'Nevin. Soon after this, all hands were able to make them for themselves. These were good substitutes during our stay on the island. I made some needles from the bone of the albatross; also, some salt. The salt was made in a piece of an old broken pot which I found at the hut. It held half a pint of water at a time, therefore the quantity made was small and useless.

26th June. A sail having been made from the seal's skin, one of the boats again started in search of Musgrave's but. I was unwell, and therefore did not go in the boat.

After much suffering from the inclemency of the weather and camping out in the rain, snow and wet, the long looked for hut was found on the 11th of July. But picture our disappointment, instead of finding a well-stocked depot, we found nothing of value except an old boiler, afterwards used to boil salt in, and some old canvas, which lined the inside of the hut, all else having been carried away. The boat returned on the 13th. But during the absence of the boat we were searching around home with our other boat. We found the papers and the trees marked by the *Victoria* and *Southland* at the old settlement, where we learned that there was nothing of any value to us left by them, and that we might give up all hopes of either steamers returning to these islands. Saw some pig tracks at the head of the bay, but no pigs. When the boat returned, they were all well, and when we were told what was left in the hut, we offered up many a hearty prayer.

On the return of the boat's crew they wished all hands to go to Musgrave's hut, as it was larger than ours, and the seal were more plentiful on that part of the island. After a little consideration it was decided that half were to stop, and the other half to go to Musgrave's hut, so as to keep a look-out for passing ships, or a sealer that might enter at either end of the island.

14th July. Some who were away in the boat wished to see the papers left by the steamers; went to the settlement, and while there they were fortunate enough to find an oven belonging to a stove; this made a good pot for cooking in.

During the boat's absence we visited a small island lying between Enderby's and the main island, where an old hut was found already fitted up with three bunks, some wearing apparel, a few old bouilli tins, an old adze, and a spade. The hut appeared as though recently vacated, as the hind part of a seal was still hanging to a tree. Rabbits were very numerous, but we had no means of catching any; we gave it the name of Rabbit Island.

18th. Went to Enderby's for seal, and caught three kids, and found one dead; we tied up those that were alive, thinking to catch the old ones suckling them; but as the boat started back to Musgrave's on the 19th, did not go back till the day after. One kid was dead, but we caught the mother of the two other kids, and brought them home.

A few days later found an oven at the settlement, and some galvanised iron, from which we made frying pans; the oven was used to make salt in. After this the weather was very cold, and we could seldom get a day to go for seal as we were obliged to use the boat for this purpose; no seal could be got where we were living. Nearly all our time was employed in mending clothes. At night we crawled into our grassy beds huddling close to one another to keep warm, the hut being colder than when the other eight were there. The eight at Musgrave's hut, I imagine, lived pretty much as we did; but as I was not there I am unable to give the particulars of their mode of living—but when I mention our mode of living, I suppose theirs is the same.

1st September.—Caught a goat and brought her home, having then four live animals sharing our hut with us. We tried every means to manufacture seal's skin into clothes as those we had left were all threadbare, and the skins we had to keep us warm at night were like boards. We scrubbed them with sand, and scraped them with glass, but to no purpose. At last I hit upon a successful plan. I was trying to get a patch for my trousers, and thought of paring the skins with a knife, but I cut a hole in every square inch; I saw the plan would answer by paring the dried skins close to the roots of the hair; the skin was then very soft, and by perseverance and practice I found that we would be able to make clothes much better than we imagined.

On 19th September, after seven weeks of very severe weather, the boat returned from Musgrave's, bringing some seal, thinking we might be short, owing to their scarcity, but they found us all right. Weather being fine, they started the next morning, and reached the hut at midnight. F. P. Caughley, D. Ashworth, and in fact, nearly all of us were taken sick with a swelling of the limbs, which commenced at the stomach, and worked its way to the legs and feet, rendering them almost helpless. At first, thought it was the scurvy, as the swollen parts when any pressure came upon them retained the indentation made for quite a long time; but we have since found out that the disease is known to whalers by the name of the "cobbler."

The weather being fine we were able to go about in search of anything useful. On Enderby's we killed some fur seal, the skins of which when pared, made blankets. We found a couple of files, a gun flint, and one or two old knives at the old huts. We made some tinder, which saved each man the trouble of a two hour's watch over the fires at night.

October 6th.—While at Rabbit Island a ship was seen, fires were started on the island, four of us took the boat and made a race but could not catch her. She must have seen the smoke, as we were within a couple of miles from her, and as she was passing us we hoisted the sail to attract her attention, but on she went leaving us to pull home in very low spirits. This caused visits to be paid to Rabbit Island very often. There we went a number of rabbits by knocking them over with sticks.

As spring set in we got some sea-fowls' eggs, which were a great change, and caught quite a number of fish. About November 1st, we caught another goat; and on the 8th of December, the other boat returned for good. We were at this time able to make coats, vests, and trousers out of the seal's skin. Those who had been at Musgraves's had nothing made of seal's skin; but, after making some sails for the boat, they patched up their clothes with the remaining pieces of canvas. One day, while at the old huts, which had been burned, when gathering nails, found an axe; and the same day those at home got one in the stump of an old tree in front of the hut we lived in.

We commenced to fit up the boat for a passage to New Zealand, as before the summer was over she was expected to start—D. V. The boat left on January 22nd, '67, not being able to start before on account of the weather. Her crew consisted of Bartholomew Brown, chief officer, William Newton Scott, Andrew Morrison, Peter M'Nevin, A.B.'s. The boat had been decked over with seal's skin. They carried about 30 gallons of water in seal's gullets, also some seal's meat and the flesh of three goats, and about twenty dozen of eggs—all cooked. There was also a very small stove made by W. N. Scott, and some charcoal to burn in it. They had no compass or nautical instrument of any sort.

They did not know the course, as they thought that steering east-north-east would bring them to New Zealand, but since we have learned that the course was north, or a little to the west of north. When the boat left the wind was S.W., but it shifted the first night to the N.W with rain. It blew very hard most of the night. On the 23rd it shifted to the S.W., and remained so till the 29th with fine weather, giving them ample time to reach New Zealand if they survived the first night. There is a possibility that they might have made Campbell Islands, as they are about 100 miles in an easterly direction; if so, they are most likely there still.

After the boat was away about five weeks, we began to give her up, and thought of keeping a look-out on Enderby's for passing ships, and where seal might be procured without the constant use of the boat, which we were obliged to take great care of.

March 8th.—Went to Enderby's and built two huts, also built a small hut for a look-out station, where a look-out was kept from daylight till dark all the time we were on the island, the men taking it in turn. On the 23rd of April, we gathered a pile of wood for lighting as a signal, in case a ship was seen.

When the huts were being built we went to North Harbour in search of boards along the beach, and saw quite a number of pigs. We caught a small one, and were within five or six feet of several large ones, but could catch none. Any sort of weapon would have been of great use. Seal being very plentiful on Enderby's we had but little trouble in procuring enough to eat. Before the winter set in we went to Musgrave's and brought some casks and the oil boiler for making salt in. Salted some seal down, and it was well we did so, as the winter was very severe.

Had we been living at the old hut we should probably have been obliged quite often to have gone without anything to eat, as there were three or four weeks together the boat could not have been used. Our original woollen clothes being all worn out, it took us all our time to mend and manufacture seal's skin coats, and make thread from the New Zealand flax. About this time we found, on the mainland on a point inside Enderby's Island, a stave on which was written with charcoal the words "Minerva—4 men, 1 officer—Leith—May 10th, 1864—March 25th, 1865."

A man's name had evidently been added, but was illegible. From the relative position of the words, our impression was, that the word Leith had reference to the man or men, and not to the Minerva. During the month of June we caught a small pig which was kept three months before she was killed. On the 3rd of September 1867, David M'Lelland, an old man of 62, who had passed through all our hardships, departed this life.

This sad event, owing to its suddenness, and which by many was unexpected, cast a feeling of deep gloom upon us. He was buried upon the sand hill on Enderby Island. Previous to his death he stated that he was born in Ayr, Scotland, and had, for some years, been employed by the firm of Messrs Todd and M'Gregor, in Glasgow. His wife still resides in Partick, Glasgow.

We were badly off for some means of capturing the pigs, but at last hit upon the following plan:—We had seen them in the bay several times and could catch none; I at last proposed a "hook," which was ridiculed by some, but I determined to try it, and as I had some pieces of old iron, that from time to time were picked up, I got a half-inch bolt and pointed it, bent it in the shape of as good a hook as might be expected under the circumstances, and then made a flax line, secured it to the hook, and made the hook slightly fast to a pole ten feet long.

A few days later we saw pigs on the beach; tried the hook and found it a success. I hooked a fine sow, the rod pulling from the fastening of the hook, leaving her fast to the rope; also caught a small one. We all made hooks, but as the weather was still bad, we were unable to get out to the place where the pigs were most plentiful. Three or four weeks later, on going along the shore we got another pig. We had not our hooks ready, but as he took to the water, we caught him by means of the boat.

Next day were prepared with our hooks—saw seven, and caught three, proving the succes of our weapon for pig hunting. Two days after this, went to North Harbour, or, as we have named it, Pig Bay. Killed two large pigs, and brought home nine small ones alive. Had we been accustomed to the hooks, we would have got many more. Following week killed seven, and brought five small ones alive home. Were not out again for two weeks; this time was taken up in fixing our pig-yards, and in planting our potatoes.

I forgot to mention that about the old huts in different parts of the island which had been previously used as gardens by the old settlers, we found some very small potatoes growing wild. Marked the places where they grew, and when ripe gathered them for seed. About this time we sent off a small boat, in the hope that some vessel might pick it up, and thus learn our existence. We subsequently sent off another small boat, and at various times we sent away the inflated bladders of the pigs and goats we killed, with a slip of wood attached to them.

The boats were formed of a rough piece of wood, about three feet long, to which, by way of keel, I attached a heavy piece of iron so as to trim the little craft by the stern, to keep her before the wind—a short stout mast, with a tin sail, completed the little vessel. On the deck of the boat was carved the ship's name, date, and place of wreck, number of survivors, and the date on which the boat itself was launched.

The same particulars were also punched with a nail into the tin sail, and carved on the labels attached to the bladders. We also put the words "want relief" on the bows of the boats and on the sails and labels. Another boat and several bladders were ready to be sent adrift when we were taken off by the *Amherst*. All the seeds planted by the Southland are dead.

The next time we were at Pig Bay nine pigs were killed, and caught three small ones. It rained hard in the afternoon. We took shelter, and it did not clear till the next morning. After standing round the fire all night, in the morning felt more like sleeping than pig-hunting, so we started for home. We salted the pigs down.

We were preparing to go out again and build a hut to shelter us from the rain as we intended to salt all the pigs we got for a winter's stock. We were to let loose all the small ones on Enderby's to stock the island. Seal were getting scarce and our troubles were soon to end.

19th November.—The man on the look-out sighted a sail to the eastward of the Island, which afterwards proved to be the *Fanny* (cutter) bound to this Island; but as she passed on without seeming to notice the smoke we made as a signal to her we began to give up all hopes not knowing that relief was so near at hand.

On the 21st November sighted the brig *Amherst*, Captain P. Gilroy, of Invercargill, running along the land from the southward. The boat was launched, and we pulled and got on board. We were very kindly received by both officers and crew.

On the following morning, after nearly nineteen months of the severest hardships all of us were taken aboard.

22nd.—Let loose the pigs upon the island for the benefit of others. When all of us were aboard, we had such clothes given us as could be well spared by both the officers and crew of the brig *Amherst*. For these we were and are most thankful.

Everything aboard was given with the greatest kindness; and, in fact, we could not be better treated by them.

5th December.—We saw the *Fanny* (cutter) in Carnley's Harbour.

The captain having seen the papers left by the Victoria at Musgrave's, on the back of which we had written our names, where we were, and the name of ship in which we were wrecked, had put his casks ashore, and was on the way to look for us when we saw him. For this we feel greatly thankful to Captain Ackers and the crew of the *Fanny* cutter.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

An inquiry into the wreck has been held at Campbell town (Bluff Harbour), under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. We make some extracts from the evidence of W. M. Sanguily. At Melbourne, he says "we took in a cargo of wool, hides, &c., for London, also 59 passengers, amongst whom were six ladies and about twenty children; the crew consisted of 24 men, all told. The last observation taken by the captain was on Friday, 11th May, at 8 a.m.; after that time an observation could not be taken on account of the thick weather." As to the sinking of the ship, he says, "The cause of the ship sinking was on account of the swell lifting her. The stumps of her masts coming in contact with the roof of the cove, had forced the foot of her masts through her bottom, and her bilges were greatly chafed on both sides against the sides of the cove," his statement being that the cove was 400 yards long. As to relics found by the party, Sanguily adds the following to Mr. Teer's account:—"In Port Ross we found a small hut, and remained during the night there; the next day we found another hut with the name 'E. Shrive,' cut in letters over the fire-place." Sanguily thus states his recollections as to those who were drowned—"The names of those lost as far as I can recollect are—Passengers: Mrs. Ott and five children, Mrs. Allen and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield and two children, Mr. Laing, Mr. Mitchell, and others, names unknown to me. The crew lost are as follows:—W. H. Loughlin, captain, of New York; B. F. Jones, second officer, of Mass.; Magnus Anderson, carpenter, Sweden; Keding, steward, purser, cook, assistant cook, names unknown, two seamen names unknown, and the first officer's wife."

From the *Southland News*, we glean the following:—There is left, at the marked tree of the Victoria (Port Ross), two slate tablets, on which are engraved the following:—"Sacred to the memory of 68 persons, who lost their lives by the wreck of the *General Grant*, on the morning of the 14th May 1866, on the Auckland Islands." "Sacred to the memory of Bartholomew Brown, chief officer, William Newton Scott, A. B., Andrew Morison, A.B., Peter M'Nevin, A.B., who started in a boat on the 22nd January 1867, for New Zealand, without chart, compass, or nautical instruments."

On the back is inscribed the following:—"Ten survivors, rescued by the brig *Amherst*, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Patrick Gilroy, master. 21st November 1867."

There were left at the huts, on Enderby Island—Two axes, oven used for cooking, one other for making salt, seal skins as used for clothing, and pigs turned adrift for the purpose of increasing their number.

Capt. Gilroy, of the *Amherst*, left at the marked tree of the *Victoria*, a tin case, containing—A knife, a box of matches, a number of fish-hooks, and a quantity of twine for fishing lines. The following notice was put into the bottle left by the *Victoria*:—"Parties visiting these Islands are requested not to break open the tin, the same being soldered up. These articles are left at the suggestion of the survivors of the *General Grant*, who found their need of them in their destitute condition."

Capt. Gilroy also left beaded up in a cask:—One Bible, one New Testament, "Looking to the Cross," "Lectures on St. Paul." On Prayer," "British Messenger," and "Sunday at Home" (one volume of each,) "Spurgeon's Sermons," "Watts' Hymns," and "Psalms and Hymns;" two dozen fishooks, a gun, box caps, shot, lead, bullet mould, paper, pencil, flint and steel, a boat compass.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
	On demand	1/10 7/8 "
	On Scotland	1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondics forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 28th February 1868. EDWARD MORRIS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4	do.	... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
3	do.	... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
2	do.	... at 1s. 11d. "
1	do.	... at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand		... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10 1/4d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 10 5/16d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance be not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. ROOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
" 4 ds.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. "
" 3 ds.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 ds.	.....	1s. 11d. "
" 1 ds.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland	do.	...
On Ireland	do.	...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	.. ..	5 per cent.
6 do..	... ...	4 "
3 do..	... ...	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to India, Drafts issued without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 28th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11d. per Rupee.
4	do.	... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3	do.	... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
2	do.	... at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
1	do.	... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		... at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. (,000) when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

6	do.	4 do.
12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy,—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be eligible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to LAURENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE,—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.
Bombay, 26th February 1868.

FOR SALE, a large single-poled BENGALEE TENT, at present pitched on the verge of the Esplanade, opposite to Dady Sheth's Agiary, Hornby Row. For terms apply to
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Transit and Commission Agents.
5, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA."
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots. do.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. (*Illustrated.*)

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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

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Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
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Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
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Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

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A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pulleys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do, and 251 feet of 2 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1½ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to
H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
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SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

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" Birdseye "	Persian "
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Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

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FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen.
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INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
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In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

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Cunliffe's Champagne Qts.		at Rs. 42	per d oz
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 20	"
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Do. Brandy		" 41	"
Do. Sherry		" 25	"
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Ronaldson's Sherry		" 28	"
Do. Do.		" 22	"
Freittas, Abrew & Co.'s Madeira		" 30	"
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REMINGTON & Co.

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	St. Laurent	" 18 " "
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CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	" 29 " "
COGNAC	1st quality	" 35 " "
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They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

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